BOSTON.

It is a fortnight since the Democratic State onvent on for this State was held at Worcester, and those, here and in other States, who have paid any ittention to its proceedings, have been engaged in perhead organization supporting a scion of that old ination was effected, is a question few people have thought it worth while to ask. There is now, however, a curious story affoat concerning the modus operandi of that performance, which I shall proceed to give you, with the reasons for and against its credibility. Supposing that you and the public gen rally have long ago forgotten the proceedings of the onvention, as to matters of detail, I begin by saythat en the first ballot, informal, for a pernatorial candidate, Mr. Sweetser of Lowell, ver 's candidate, had 143 majority over others, and on the second, formal, ballot, fr. Adams had 185 majority over all others. The ommon solution of this strange occurrence is that common solution of this strange occurrence is that the P. L. L.'s took the matter in hand during the recess, and fixed it up. But the following statement comes to me from such good authority that I am compelled to say that it is considerably more than probable, and it accounts for the phenomenon quite clearly, though not precisely in a way to enhance the reputation for honesty of the Democratic managers: It has been the custom for several years past—I have seen it done repeatedly—for the Committee on Credentials, at these Democratic Conventions, to make false reports of the number of delegates present. This has been considered a very shrewd way of imposing upon the public, and as long as the nominations were fairly made, and each contesting candidate was allowed to receive his share of the manufactured votes, no special harm was done, except to date was allowed to receive his share of the manufactured votes no special harm was done, except to the persons engaged in the fraud. If Mr. Sweetser or Gen. Couch, for instance, desired to have it appear that they got a thousand votes in convention, instead of five hundred, it was thought an easy way to gratify them. At the Convention whose proceedings I am relating, it was reported that 968 delegates had been chosen from 319 places. In point of fact, as I am informed credentials of only 680 were presented. Of this number, more than 300 failed to appear either by themselves or by substitutes. Thus, while Charleston had chosen 24, only six were present, and while Lowell had elected 49 only 16 were present; and so with several other large places. At no time were there more than 500 deleity 16 were present; and so with several other large aces. At no time were there more than 500 defectes present. The State Committee of the party, possing that Mr. Sweetser would be renominated acelamation, had not placed in the hands of e presiding officer any list of members constitute a Committee for receiving the les, and when it was determined to proceed to a liot the P. L. L's, tlocked in front of the platform of linstilly shouted out the names of their man and nd lustily shouted out the names of their men, and is believed that the entire Committee was made p of members of the secret order. The favorite candate of this branch of the party was Mr. Adams, he vote was nearly as follows: Mr. Swectser's vote given to me entirely correct, and the vote for the thers is believed to be almost exactly so:

others is believed to be almost exactly so:
Whole number of votes. 453 | E. C. Bailey. 16
H. Sweetser. 298 J. G. Abbott 4
J. Q. Adams 114 | Scattering 21
Of course, some additions had to be made to these numbers, in order to keep up the pretense made by the Committee on Credentials as to the number present, but instead of doing it fairly, the Committee extended Mr. Adams's vote considerably more, in proportion, than Mr. Sweetser's. They reported as follows:

lows Whole number. 759 E. C. Bailey 68
F. H. Sweetser. 451 J. G. Abbott 20
J. Q. Adams. 201 Scattering 21
Of the actual ballot, Mr. Sweetser had about two-thirds; of the ballot as reported only about sixty more than one-half. After the first ballot was taken, but before it was declared, there was an adjournment for dinner, and some seventy of the delegates did not return to the Convention. The formal ballot was taken and the following was substantially was taken, and the following was substantially 

Necessary for a choice 191 Scattering 4

T. H. Sweetser. 276
Of course this had to be extended, to make it consistent with the fraudulent report of the Committee on Credentials, but this time Mr. Sweetser had no dividend, and a report was made as follows:
Whole number. 745 J. Q. Adams. 465
Necessary for achoice 373
F. H. Sweetser. 276
Of the vote actually cust Sweetser had nearly 73 per cent, but only 37 per cent of the vote as declared.
I have given you the tale as it is told to me. I do not vouch for its accuracy, but my informant says that he has unquestionable evidence from Democratic sources of its truth. That many of the Old Line Democrats believe it is certain. I have not the names of the Committee which counted the votes, but if, as stated, they have superadded to their natural Copperhead propensities the qualifications of character which have made them active and influential members of a secret society based on attachment to the interests of the rum-selling fraternity, they cannot be supposed to have had any scruples as to the cannot be supposed to have had any scruples as to the morality of the transaction. As to motive, it may be thought that the impossibility of electing any other than a Republican Governor of this State would have morality of the transaction. As to motive, it may be thought that the impossibility of electing any other than a Republican Governor of this State would have been so apparent that such an act of rascality would have been distasteful and repugnant to "practical" men. "You're an unnecessary rascal!" said some one to a fellow who had committed an offense, out of which no apparent result of any sort could come. But it must be remembered that there are some men fools chough to think it possible to elect Mr. Adams. In 1852 the Joel Parkerites, or People's party, organized a grand movement against Mr. Summer and Gov. Andrew, and by putting Gen. Devens at its head, thought they could overthrow the Republicans. Here is a precedent for the present idiocy. Moreover, it is thought, and not perhaps without some reason, that the nomination of a caudidate who has generally acted with the Republicans may help to throw into the Senate and House a considerable number of Copperheads, by splitting their opponents on the Liquor question. Here is sufficient motive. It may be plausibly asked, why was not the cheat committed on the first ballot instead of the second! and there is force in this defensive suggestion. In reply to the general consideration as to the improbability of any such sudden change of opinion among the delegates as the declared result of the ballots indicates, it may also be said that the recess furnished sufficient time for an active and well-organized clique to win over to its side a sufficient number of Mr. Sweetser's friends to put him into a minority. Giving the Committee and the Convention the benefit of these pleas, and of the record, which is in their favor, perhaps it is not fair to say that the parties accused are to be declared guilty. But my information is so positive, and from such authentic sources, as to the nature of the proof which exists, that I am compelled to say that the matter looks exceedingly black for the party managers, and that some explanation is due from them to the public.

The canvass

complains of this as a door, but it is a rank, many, and straightforward declaration of the actual fact as to the position of the party. The prohibitory law, proper, was passed in 1852, and amended and pefected in 1855. In its present shape, it bears the signature of Henry J. Gardner, now a Boston Rum Democrat. The Constabulary law was enacted by a Republican Legislature, but was drafted by Gov. Andrew himself, now the leading advocate of a license law, and was voted for by any number of leaston men who are now joining secret organizations to effect its repeal, among them Mr. A. O. Allen, who figured as the leader of the P. L. L.'s in the Republications of the secretary of the control of the secretary of the secre loston men who are now joining secret organizations to effect its repeal, among them Mr. A. O. Allen, who figured as the leader of the P. L. L.'s in the Republican Convention. Gov. Andrew was again and again renominated and reflected by the Republicans when known to be against prohibition, and after vetoing the favorite measure of the prohibitionists, the jury bill. Both the prominent candidates for Speaker in 1806, Mr. Stone and Mr. Jewell, were well known opponents of the prohibitory law, and they divided the whole vote of the House. The Presidents of the Senate for four years past have been license law men. Mr. J. Q. Adams was chosen to the Legislature of 1856 as a Republican, and remained in good standing until he ratted to the Copperheads for reasons solely connected with national politics. It was simply impossible for the Republicans to declare themselves on one side or the other of the liquer question, and tobody knows this better than Adams himself, and it is the sheerest impudence and dishonesty for him to pretend otherwise. I see no reason to suppose that the Republican majority on the ticket for State officers, will be seriously reduced. The Republicans will have both branches of the Legislature, and, whether the Liquor law stands or falls, the decision of the question will be with the Republicans. It has been my belief for a long time, that the principle of prohibition is losing ground, here and throughout the country. The reason why the law cannot be enforced, and why it will, before long, wither be upheld, or become a dead letter, as it was three years ago, is, simply, that a majority of the people buy liquor and use it as a beverage, more or loss of it, and, as far as my observation goes, the Republicans drink their share. The elections for the Senate and House will be largely govarned by this issue, and it seems to me about an even chance that both branches will contain majorities opposed to the prohibitory party would practically bring things beat where they were in 1864 and 1865, and this woul

law would probably be followed by a reaction, which is not what they would desire. The P. L. L's have not, as I am informed, yet taken any position as to the support of a State ticket. In one of our cities, the Copperhend element of it tried to get Mr. Adams indorsed, but made a bad failure of it. The result of the recent elections has no doubt encouraged the Democrats considerably, but on the other hand, it has had the tendency to alarm Republicans as to the possible consequences of schism here, and before election day party lines, on the State ticket, are likely to be prefity elesely drawn. Last year Mr. Sweetser got 26,671 votes, and Gov. Endless of the sweetser got 26,671 votes, and Gov. Endless of the possible of the recent sunday, and the deplorable results which will follow.

It the friends of good order, by their acts and voice, show that the Sabbath shall not be lost without a manly effect to save it.

Our people will not adopt the Continental Sunday. We give our immigrant population a cordial welcome to our since the theorem of the recent continents and the tendency to alarm Republicans as to the possible consequences of schism here, and before election day party lines, on the State ticket, are likely to be prefit elesely drawn. Last year Mr. Sweetser got 26,671 votes, and Gov. Endless of the continent of the time the substant and the triends of good order, by their acts and voice, show that the Sabbath shall not be lost without a manly effect to save it.

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Our people will not adopt the Continental Sunday. We give our immigrant population a cordial welcome to our shows that the Sabbath shall not be lost without a manly effect to save it. may perhaps put up the opposition this

There is no special significance, as indicating Republican disafection, in the nomination and acceptance of Mr. Adams. He has followed the traditions of his family by abandoning his party and his friends, but apparently for no better reason than a desire for personal notoriety and a natural slant against the Radicals, caused by his father's Johasonism and his own friendship for Gov. Andrew, whose hostility to Mr. Sumner he has evidently taken a share of. He has held the office of Trial Justice in Quincy, where he has administered the Liquor Law probably in a latitudinarian spirit suited to the population of that bibulous town, In 1866 he was chosen to the Legislature by the Republicans, and I do him the justice to say that he reported and did much toward the passage of one good law, viz.: that which allows defendants in criminal suits to testify. He was opposed to the labor reformers and the soldiers, was free and casy on the license question and

ere is no special significance, as indicating Re-

He was opposed to the labor reformers and the soldiers, was free and casy on the license question and the usury laws, and, in general, was considered a good-natured fellow with no special opinions or convictions, and with very little of the "Adams" about him. Early in the Fall of 1856 he got caught in the Johnson trap; presided at one of the State Conventions, which, before their great leader commenced swinging, were destined to revolutionize the State; was independent or indifferent enough to consequences to hold on till election day, and was defeated by a Republican when he attempted to get a reelection to the House.

## THE SUNDAY QUESTION

SIR: The enforcement of the Sunday section of the Metropolitan Excise law has aroused a most posistent opposition on the part of those who have felt its restraints, and they avow a determination to support no influence to repeal the clause prohibiting the traffic in powerful, that the recent conduct of political partisans ustifies the apprehension that efforts will be made to re-

and especially by the German secular papers, in regard to the law and the efforts to enforce it, have been calculated to mislead the public, and create a false impression. The spirit of the anti-Sunday movement, and the tone of the press which assails the law, are shown by the follow-

17, 1867, the principal speaker said: "On Sundays we ascend the hills of social pleasures, and drown our troubles in good beer and flery wine, and forget all the cares of life." Resolutions were adopted at several German anti-Sabbath and anti-Temperance meetings last

man anti-Sabbath and anti-Temperance meetings last Summer, "That they will never vote for any man who is in favor of Sunday and Temperance laws."

The New-York: Demokrat, a Cerman duily paper, winds up a series of recent anti-Sunday articles with the repeated demand: "Equality of rights for all! No caste of priests! Either abolish the observance of Sunday as a public institution altegether, or close the churches on sunday." The same paper, October 11, 1897, says: "It is notorious that the Americans are afflicted with the 'English disease,' which is a religious madness composed of pictism, pharisceism, hypocrisy, Sunday sanctimonious." nictism, pharisceism, hypocrisy, Sunday sanctimonious less, and humbug, and supported by downright fanati

cism."

A petition was presented, June 23, 1867, to the Constitutional Convention of this State, urging that the reading of the Bible in the public schools be prohibited by the Constitution, and all Sabbath laws be abolished. The German Central Republican Committee of New-York sent a petition to the same Convention to the effect "that Sabbatarian and temperance legislation be forever banished from the statute book," and declared "that they will never vote for a revised Constitution which sanctions such laws." New-York Sabbath Committee and the friends of

The New-York Sabbath Committee and the friends of the Christian Sabbath have felt a deep interest in the enactment and enforcement of the law which prohibits traffic in liquor on Sunday, and they are so fully satisfied with its beneficent results that the Committee deem it their duty to declare that its repeal would be a public calamity, and they urge the friends of the Sabbath to make efforts to sustain the law.

It is alleged that the law interferes with civil and religious liberty. This charge is utterly groundless. It simply prohibits the public traffic in liquor and beer on Sundays. Beyond this it neither restrains or interferes with the conduct of any one, provided the people are undasturbed in their enjoyment of a day of quiet rest. Its opponents endeavor to create an impression that the restraints of the law are harsh and rigid beyond precedent. That this charge is entirely false is shown by the following facts.

Sunday traffic in intoxicating drinks has been prohibited by State and Municipal laws, which have been

Sunday traffic in intoxicating dribts has been pro-hibited by State and Municipal laws, which have been enacted from time to time, for more than 200 years. In 1855 the following city ordinance was passed:

"If any person in the City of New-York shall sell by re-fail, or deliver, in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager-beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor, or shall consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager-beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor by him or her so sold and delivered, to be drank in his or her house, outhouse, shall consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager-beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor by him or her so sold and delivered, to be drank in his or her house, outhouse, garden, or other premises whatsoever, without being lisensed according to law; or, being so licensed, shall sell or deliver, or consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager-beer, or other strong or spirituons liquor sold or delivered as aforesaid, to be drank as aforesaid on the first day of the week, called Sunday, excepting to loarders and lodgers, or actual travelers, within the provisions of the law, he or she shall, for every such offense, be liable to the pains and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

Approved March 20, 1855, by Flexando Wood, Mayor.
It should be observed that this ordinance prohibits the sale of wine, ale, and lager-beer on Sunday, as well as other strong drinks.

In delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of Sunday laws in 1861, Judge William F. Allen says:

"As a civil and political institution, the establishment and regulation of a Sabbath is within the just power of the civil Government. Older than our Government, the framers of the Constitution did not abolish, alter, or weaken its sanction, but recognized, as they might other-wise have established it. All interests require national uniformity in the day observed, and that its observance should be so far compaisory as to protect those who desire and are entitled to the day.

"As a civil institution, the sanction of the day is at the option of the Legislature; but is fit that the Christian Sabbath should be observed by a Christian people, and it does not detract from the moral or legal sanction of a statute that it conforms to the law of God, as recognized by the great majority of the people. Existing here by common law, all that the Legislature attempts to do is to regulate its observance. The common law recognizes the day. Contracts, land redemption, etc., maturing on Sandoy, must be performed on Saturday or Monday. Judicial ac

ally enjoyed, sanctioned by common law, and recognized in the Constitution, should be respected and protected by the law-naking power.

"The existence of the Sabbath as a civil institution being conceded, as it must be, the right of the Legislature to control and regulate it and its observance as a necessary sequence. Precedents are found in the statutes of every dovernment, really or nominally Christian, from the period of Atheistan to the present day.

"It is the right of the citizen to be protected from offenses against decency, and against acts which tend to corrupt the morals and debase the moral sense of the community. It is the right of the citizen to be protected from offenses against decency, and against acts which tend to corrupt the morals and debase the moral sense of the community. It is the right of the citizen that the Sabbath, as a civil institution, should be kept in a way not inconsistent with its purpose and the necessity out of which it grew as a day of rest rather than as a day of riot and disorder, which would be to overthrow it and render if a curse rather than a blessing."

Judge Wright, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals, Dec. 31, 1866, pronounces the present Excise law "agnore liberal Excise law than that which it supersedes, or any general law since the organization of the Government, as a part of its police system, regulating, restraining, and prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating fluors, and less inproves as a scheme of realistion than any in fore within the limits of the State for more than half a centery. The right foreign the one ambient of the state for more than half a centery. The right for the traffic and severing as thout the gover to requise all its internal connectes as well as police, in a bold assertion, at this day, that here is anything in the State or public grouperity; or, indeed, to prohibit and suppressure braffic altogeter, if deemed essential to effect those great code which as a conducted in articles inturately connected with the publi

Prior to this Excise law, there were in the Metropolitan Police District 9,250 liquor-shops and beer-saleons, of which 8,500 were not licensed. Under this law the greery-stores no longer retail fiquor, and it has diminished the number of liquor-shops by more than 3,600, and those of the worst class, which were largely supported by Sunday dissipation, and which filled the prisons and yosthouses with victims of intemperance.

The law has diminished the number of arrests on Sundays nearly one-half, and reduced the labors of the police accordingly. On the fifteen Sundays following the accord sunday in January, 1857, when the law began to be enforced, the number of arrests for intexication and disorderly conduct was 718 less than on the corresponding Sundays in July and Angust last, the number of arrests for the same offenses amounted to 412, against 53 during the nine Sundays in July and August, 1896.

Formerly there were more cases of drunkenness on Sunday than on any other day of the week. The centrary is the case under the new law, as appeals by the following returns received at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. It is shown that for the ten weeks succeeding the 10th of August last the number of arrests for the several days of the week had averaged as follows: Monday, 295; Tuesday, 290; Wednesday, 290; Thursday, 230; Friday, 295; Saturday, 327; while on Sunday the streats were only 166.

Neither can the citizens of the Metropolitan Police District, burdened with taxes largely increased by papertum and crime resulting from the traffic in liquor, everlock the financial results of this law, which in two years has contributed nearly 20,00,000 for their relief.

The friends of good order and Christianity may well be aroused when political partiss of the community. If this law, which has been so great a blessing to this city, is destroyed, it is morally certain that other cities and towns throughout the State and nation must look for un-

show that the Sabbath shall not be lost without a manly effort to save it.

Our people will not adopt the Continental Sunday. We give our immigrant population a cordial welcome to our shores. They have the protection of our laws, but they must not disregard them or offensively violate time-hosored and cherished national customs, so intimately connected with our institutions as a Christian people.

Many of the better chaes of immigrants are in hearty sympathy with our institutions. German mass meetings in favor of our funday laws were helt this year in New-York, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, Baffalo, Chicago, Milwankee, and other chiles, in which pastors and churches of all denominations took part. At the German meeting in Cooper Institute, the new Excise law was unanimously sustained by the following resolution:

Received, Tat, with the rast majority of our Apprican fellow chiless.

and necessary restraint upon the crits of intemperators and Sabashi prefanation, and demand for it is fur trait, in the full condition that, according to the resperience of the last few Sabaths, it will, by its fruits, fully justify itself to all the friends of order and good morals, even among those who are now opposed or indifferent to it.

In view of these facts, we carnestly urge the friends of good order to stand up for the cause of the Christian Sabbath at this critical period in its history. The eternal principles of morality and religion are of vastly more importance to the country than political party measures which change and pass away with shifting events. Any political party which takes a stand against our Christian institutions can only injure itself, and will be repudiated before long by a Christian people. The high and holy duity of legislators is, by wise laws, to protect the rights, to elevate the character, and to promote the true moral and physical welfare of a people. Hence the best men, with the best principles, should be chosen for the offices of public trust. Exert your influence as citizens to this end, by individual effort, and through the pulpit and the press. If the Christians of this hand do their duty as good citizens, they will save the Republic from moral decay, and syert from us so great a calamity as the overthrow of our American Christian Sabbath.

New-York Sabbath Committee—NORMAN WHITE, Chalrman; NATHAN BISHOP, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, ROBERT CHEER, THOMAS C. DOREMUS, JOHN ELLOTT, FIED. G. FOSTER, JOHN C. HAVEMBYER, DAVID HOADLEY, JOHN E. PARSONS, DANIEL L. ROSS, GUSTAY SCHWAB, WILLIAM A. SMITH, JONATHAN BISHOP, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, ROBERT CHEER, THOMAS C. DOREMUS, JOHN ELLOTT, FIED. G. FOSTER, JOHN C. HAVEMBYER, DAVID HOADLEY, JOHN E. PARSONS, DANIEL L. ROSS, GUSTAY SCHWAB, WILLIAM A. SMITH, JONATHAN BISHOP, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, FORD. G. FOSTER, JOHN C. HAVEMBYER, DAVID HOADLEY, JOHN E. PARSONS, DANIEL L. ROSS, GUSTAY SCHWAB, WILLIAM A. SMITH, JONATHAN STURGES, OTB D. SWAN, WILLIAM WALKE

HAS THE REPUBLIC BEEN JUST TO THE FAMILY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLNI

Sin: Every patriotic citizen has been pained and humiliated by the exhibition of injustice and ingratitude developed by the recent publications in the newspapers in regard to the sale of certain articles by Mrs. Lincoln. Republics have been so long reproached for ingratitude that it has passed into a proverb. Few more striking illustrations of it can be found in history than the treatment of the family of the martyred President. This is the more strange from the fact that his party has continued in power since his assassination, and most of those who were his associates in public life are in Congress and in the public service, in positions to control the action of the Government. An attempt has been made to shield the Government from this reproach by the allegation that Mrs. Lincoln is not "popular," &c.

It is enough to say, in reply to all this, that she is the widow of Abraham Lincoln. She was, while she lived, his cherished and honored wife, toward whom he ever manifested the most affectionate regard and respect. Broken-hearted, and almost grief-distracted, is it not most ungenerous and unmanly to make her conduct, now, since her terrible and crushing bereavement, the subject of carcless criticism and crucl censure! Neither the American people or the American Congress for their neg-lect—their Injustice—toward the family of the late President. No gallant soldier ever gave his life more directly a sacrifice for his country than Lincoln. He was murdered because of his fidelity to Liberty and the Republic. By his death his family has been left without a protec tor and without the means of adequate support. The least that Congress should have done was to have given to his family the salary which the assassin prevented him from receiving. But it is a precedent long estabdren of those who are killed in the service. Shall the travagant expenditures lavished by Europe upon her abroad in justice, if not in gratitude, to those who render her great and distinguished service. In Europe is seen men. Go to Blenhelm and see the magnificence which statesmen. Go to the residence of Wellington and turn over the appropriations of Parliament, and see the millions which Great Britain proudly offered the conqueror at Waterloo. Go to Paris and see how a nation's revenues have been proudly spent to honor the memory of Naposimple, economical republic; but is it proper or just that the widow of Lincoln should not be provided with a home in which suitably to the position her husband occupied she could receive the good, the intelligent, the distin-guished from all the world, who love to honor the

tions to his family?

Is there a man in the Republic who would question an appropriation which would give to Mrs. Liucoln such a home, and to her son the best education the country can afford f

memory of the great Emancipator by respectful attea-

Congress has not done its duty in this regard. Let it at its approaching session relieve the Republic from just reproach, by voting to the family of Lincoln such sum as will educate the son and decently support the widow.

Very respectfully yours, ISAAC N. ARNOLD. Chicago, Oct. 7, 1867.

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Before Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT GOURT.—Before Judge
BIATCHPORD.

A CASE OF EXCEPTIONS.

Marina McGee agi. The propeller E. R. Seymour and William H.

Payne and Richard H. Lane, owners thereof.

This was a libel against the propeller and her
owners to recover damages for a breach of contract of
towage. The libel averred that on the 2d of October, 1866,
the libeliant was part owner and master of canal-boat No.

647; that owners of the propeller contracted with the
master of the canal-locat to tow the latter to
Harlem, and that through the negligence of those
controlling the propeller the canal-boat was sunk.
The claimants filed three exceptions to the libel. First:
That it improperly joins the vessel and owners. Second:
That the cause of action set up is a breach of contract
wholly relating to the internal commerce of a State, and
was to have been performed whelly within the County of
New-York. Third: That the Court has no jurisdiction
over the vessel or owners, having no authority to issue over the vessel or owners, having no authority to issue process against them, or either of them, for the matter stated in the libel. Judge Blatchford allows the first ex-ception, but disallows the second and third ones, and de-cides that the libellant must elect which remedylibe will

cides that the libeliant must elect which remedyline will pursue, whether against the vessel or her owners, and that he will be allowed to amend his libel accordingly. No costs to either party.

THE JURISDICTION OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

Pedre Valconi agt. The Italian bark Rossis.

This was a suit by Falconi, a seaman on the Rosalia, for wages, amounting to about \$67 in gold. The suit was defended at the instance of the Italian Consulting of Italian Consulting Office Of

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Part 1.—Nos. 467, 1553, 511, 809, 1015, 1123, 1167, 749, 7, 1125, 869, 865, 865, 772, 803, 1463, 1463, 1465, 1469, 1475, 1479, Part 11.—1742, 1854, 1758, 1790, 1802, 1804, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1830, 1826, 1830, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1811.—Nos. 1460, 1602, 1538, 1672, 1688, 965, 764, 1488, 1252, 360, 1440, 1632, 1684, 1590, 1708, 1242, 610, 1396.4 Special Term.—Nos. 176, 168, 189, 192, 141, 234, 236, 238, 249, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 265. Chambers.—Nos. 61, 118, 153, 161, 168, 176, 380. Call 179.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Nos. 3275, 3127, 3107, 2005, 3217, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455,

3275, 3327, 3167, 2005, 3217, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461. Part II.—Nos. 3566, 3546, 3296, 3392, 3436, 3466, 3138, 3566, 3558, 3566, 3566, 3568, 3570. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term. Part II.—Nos. 386, 761, 808, 725, 764, 756, 817, 818, 771, 743, 777, 180, 781, 597, 892.

The Cape Cod cranberry yield this season is estimated at 10,000 barrels, valued at 100,000.

At the convention of homeopathic physicians at Boston on last Wednesday, the President stated that but three medicines had been thoroughly discussed and tested by the society during its 27 years of existence.

A new Republican journal, called The Bul-letin, is to be established at Des Mones. Mr. E. G. Or-wig, Private Secretary of Gov. Stone, is to be editor-in-chief.

The shipments of iron from the Lake Su perior region, during 1866, amounted to 288,243 tuns. In 1865, I.445 tuns were shipped, which was one-cighth of all the iron produced in the United States that year.

Wm. W. Barber, whose trial has been pro-gressing in the Criminal Court in Wilmington, N. C., on featunday was convicted of murder in the first degree. He killed Wm. Childrees in 1863. The cridence was cir-

At the time of the fire in Wrentham, Mass. At the time of the fire in Wrentham, Mass., which desiroyed so make property a few weeks age, two large horse chesinest trees, which stood in front of the Bank building, were heldy burned, being within 20 feet of the burning buildings. At present new green leaves and hioseoms are upon the burned limbs, which have come forth since the fire.

A young man named Carl Ruff, while playing bell at Madison on Thursday, jumped over a fence, which fell, and one of the pickets caught him in the throat, not breaking the skin, but crushing the thiroid cartilage and

bone. Congulated blood from internal themorrhage caused death by sufficiation in 30 minutes. Ruff was formerly Adjutant of the 45th Wisconsin Regiment, gradu-ated at the University last Summer, and was a young man of unusual promise.

EUSSIAN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-The Department of State has just printed for circulation the following: NOTES ON THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TRADING-POSTS. NOTES ON THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TRADING-POSTS, &C., BY J. J. BLACK.—The Eussian-American Company have the following trading-posts: 1. Sitks, or New-Archangel. 2. Fort Constantine. 3. Fort St. Nicholas. 4. Kodiak Island; five posts. 5. Roobett; Afgonak Island. 6. Outnamek. 7. Katmy. 8. Deleven; Omga Island. 9. Outnamek. 7. Katmy. 8. Deleven; Omga Island. 9. Outnameks; Edulock Harbor. 10. Atka. 11. Atton. 12. Copper. 13. Behring. 14. St. Paulis. 15. St. George's, 16. Fort Alexandroffski. 17. Fort Michaeloffski. 18. Shumshin. 19. Simulsi.

nalaska; Edulock Harbor. B. Acka. 11. Action. 12. Copper. 13. Bebring. 14. St. Paul's. B. St. George's. 16. Fort Alexandrofiski. 17. Fort Alexandrofiski. 17. Fort Alexandrofiski. 18. Shumshn. 19. Shutkir.

I. Silke, or New-Archangel, is the residence of the Governor of the Russian-American Company. It has a population of from 600 to 700; there is a railway that is capable of taking up a vessel, say of 400 tuns, an iron and brass foundery, a machine shop, and other conveniences for making repairs on vessels. A saw-mill is situated within the town, which turns out a small supply of lumber; there is, however, a mill of greater power a few miles from town, where can be mamminotured a large amount, if needed, and transport for it by water to Sitka. In the storehouses (or magazines) can usually be found cordage, canvas, and many of the most needful articles for ship's use. The harbor is excellent, and is fronted to the west by almost incumerable islands, and comparatively quite easy and safe to enter or depart from. Wood, salmon and water can be obtained in any desired quantity, and, in extreme necessity, quite extensive repairs could be made to a sailing vessel or steamer.

II. Fort Constantine is situated on the south-west side of Thargalouk Island, and on the north shore of Noochaik, latitude 60 20 18°, lengitude 146° 20°, 60° west. The anchorage is in a small cove to the northward and enastward of the post, distant some two miles; depth of water varying from five to ten fathoms, and is free from all hidden dangers; the shores are lined with a thick growth of trees of the fir and hemiock species; no Indians inhabit the island, but they resort to this post from the interior and from along the coast, north and south, to barter their fors. The Island, called by the Russians "Socklu," and by the English "Montague," is inhabited by about 400 natives, who also come to this post to trade during the months of April and May. The Indians inhabiting the Copper River country to the east of the Fort was a suitable season of th

sulfable season of the year, for and purpose. A vessel mer season, and boost can staffly quite smooth.

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is in a small bay on its west end, near the south end. The island is 10 miles in length by 6 miles in breadth: a rocky islet hes off the north-west side, and several rocks, awash and below the surface, lie along to the north-westward, distant from the beach one mile. The inhabitants number about 50, half of whom are women and children. One of the Russian-American Company's men resides on the island and acts as a kind of sub-chief, and superintends the collection of furs, &c.

VII. Katmy.—This port is located in lat. 58° 3', long. 154° 50', on the north side of Alaska Straita. The ships, anchorage, however, is to the north-east, 10 miles, lat. 58° 6', long. 154° 31'. Ten or 15 of the company's people live on the island; they trap fox and hunt sea otter.

VIII. Delovaf.—This port is located on the south-east side of Ounga. The anchorage is lat. 53° 19' N., long. 160° 27' W., in a small bay, open to the east and south-east, with a depth of from four to six fathoms. The village contains about 100 inhabitants; four or five of the company's men are stationed here. The distance from the anchorage (Coal Harbor) to the village is about 20 miles. Sea otter is the principal fur obtained.

1X. Onnalaska, on the north-east side of Ounalaska Island, and at the head of the Bay of Elulook, lat. 53° 52', long. 166° 25'. The village surrounding it has from 100 to 125 inhabitants. The object of the company in establishing a port at this point was on account of the good harbor, which as sheltered from all winds, with a depth of is to 20 fathoms—sand and mud bottom. Sea otter and fox are found in large numbers. Fresh beef can be obtained here; there is also an excellent watering place, and in September and October a simal supply of potatoes can be had.

X. Atka.—On the cast side of Atka Island is the Bay of Narzan, in lat. 52° 10' 30' N., long. 174° 60' 30' W. On the south-west side of this bay is a small but secure harbor, protected from the eastward by a cluster of islands, making it perfectly sheltered from all winds. There is r

of tox is obtained acre, out its sain is only of moderate value. Fur seal are also taken on the shores of the lealnd; the inhabitants are the servants of the Company. The anch orage is an open readstead in lat. 59 47 N., long, 167 55 E., is an open readstead, the depth of water at the anchorage varying from four to eight fathoms. Distant from the shore, one half a mile, ahreast of the anchorage, is a village containing a population of between 200 to 300 Aleutes and Russians.

XIV. Si Paul's Island is of moderate hight; cast anchorage is in latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 170 10 V. The west anchorage, latitude 570 N.; longitude 180 N.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- FIRST CALL, 101 O'CLOCK A. M. COVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Tennessee 6s new (Wilkesbarre Coal | Reading

40,000 60 Mariposa Pref Mich 80 & N Ind 700 524 Mich 80 & N Ind 

N Y State 6s '73" | Pacific Mail | Chic & N Western 25,006 | 199 | 109 | 147 | 350 | 44 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 66 | 100 | 147 | 1,500 | 46 | 10,000 | 60 | 100 | 147 | 1,500 | 46 | 100 | 147 | 1,500 | 46 | 100 | 147 | 1,000 | 40 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 20,000... 60 Missouri 6's

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WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16-P. M. Gold closes at 1432, after selling at 143 @1432. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were \$60,301,000,

and the balance \$1,238,320.

Government stocks are steady at the advance of yesterday evening, with quite large transactions. New Tennessee 6s continue to droop, and sold at 60 The rest of the State list is lower, except Missouri. Western Union Telegraph sold freely at lower rates Pacific Mail rose to 1461. In Express stocks little done. The Erie excitement continues. The range of prices has been 721, 711, 731, 731, 721, closing at 721. There is less disposition to deal in it, and the stereotyped falsehoods circulated in regard to its large profits and dividends on the common stock have lost their charm. The Western shares continue heavy, and there is more disposition shown to sell on long options. At the Second Board the market was dull and steady. After the call prices fell off, closing dull and irregular at quotations: New-York Central, 1131 @1131; Erie, 72; 721: Reading, 101 60 1011; Michigan Southern, 811 @811: Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84, @85: Rock Island, 98 a 98; North-Western Common, 407 a 46; North-Western Preferred, 671 2674; Fort Wayne, 100

@1001. Money is in active demand at 7 per cent, and borrowers are ready to pay, indirectly, higher rates. Long engagements are shunned, and call loans given a decided preference. The daily movements of banks at the Clearing House are closely noted, and those which are "creditor" in any large amount are looked after sharply by their associates not so fortunate. Further contraction in deposits and legal tenders will naturally appear in the statement as the year draws to a close, but no decrease of millions per week in rapid succession need be expected. The banks are now moving in quite a limited sphere, and are in a position when a lean of one million of legal tenders will oblige them to turn the screw so sharply that at many weak points in the commercial system something to weaken confidence will occur. High rents, large salaries, lavish domestic expenses, and falling prices in goods, have already crippled traders so far as make them tardy in their rents, and slow to meet engagements, except such as must be responded to under pen alty of acknowledged insolvency. Great losses are now falling upon those who, while legal-tender was being issued, made rapid fortunes. By the sudden advance of stocks on hand, and the constant rise in goods as the entrency was inflated, traders as a class were made suddenly wealthy. The other side of the picture now presents itself. Buying to sell upon a constantly advancing market was so fascinating, that it was carried to a dangerous degree, and little attention was paid to the great facts that the war had ended, the issue of paper tokens stopped, and the main business of the country. "the suppression of the Rebellion," changed to the pursuits of peace. The Government, which had been buying everything, and amploying everybody, paying with mortgages on future production, suddenly disappeared, and little remained of it, except an army of tax-gatherers. The

latter have taken, and must continue to take, from the labor of the people enough to pay the cost of the Government, including the interest on the debt, and a further sum toward paying the principal. As in honor bound, it has put into funded debt the hundreds of millions of legal tender notes and short debt which debauched the currency and put gold to 280. The contraction in legal tender forces a similar contraction of credits based upon it. and lower market prices. The quantity of money is steadily being reduced, and to the trading class is brought home the unwelcome truth that whal came so rapidly by expansion of the quantity of mency, disappears as quickly when contraction recurs, with this exaggeration. They, as a rule, made money on small adventures by the rise, and now less in larger sums, for the simple reason that under the seemingly increase of fortune they spread every sail to the breeze, and now suffer on large amounts of property bought at higher prices. The existing insecu rity of financial affairs is unsatisfactory, but was clearly foreseen from the start. Prudent people will look the facts as they are in the face, and not waste time by thinking of what might have been Commercial paper is quoted at 7@10 per cent.

Exchange is quoted nominally: London, 60 days, 1091@1092; do. sight, 1001@1092; do. commercial, 1081 @1081; Paris, long, 5.18]@5.171; do. short, 5.161; Antwerp, 5.20@5.171; Swiss, 5.20@5.171; Hamburg. 51.036; Amsterdam, 401.041; Frankfort, 401.0401; Bromen, 782-778; Berlin, 712-712.

Freights are steady. To Liverpool, 7,600 bush.

Wheat at 114d, and to Glasgow, 7,500 bush. Wheat at

111d. We learn of no vessels being engaged for charter. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury were: Re-

ceipts for Customs, \$382,000; Receipts for Gold Notes, \$258,000; Total receipts, \$3,089,032 66. Total payment, \$505,827 17; Balance, \$113,230,799 09. The following will show the exports (exclusive of

specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending October 15, and since the beginning of the For the week. \$4.461,006 \$2,285,710 \$3.134,000 Previously reported. 120,219,899 145,258,304 139,775,100

Since January 1 \$124,380,986 \$150,544,544 \$142,999,245

The Midland Railroad thas attracted considerable

of Middletown. The valley of Neversink is generally

attention of late. There is a report that the man agers intend to adopt the Sandbury route by the way regarded as preferable, as by this way the distance would be shortened, and the road pass through many large towns and villages. The grade too is almost natural, and there would be very little filling and

are but few fortunate individuals, comparatively, whose wants are supplied at less than 7 per cent, the exceptions below this figure being in favor of such parties as keep good average balances, and are considerably outnumbered by those applicants who prefer to pay 74, and in some instances 8 per cent, rather than go outside of the banks and submit to still higher rates. On call loans (Government or other first-class collateral) the transactions are mainly at 64 7 per cent, with occasional but rather rare exceptions at 6 per cent.

At Chicago, says The Tribune:

At Chicago, says The Tribune:

The Money market presents no new features, though the demand from grain operators is on the increase, which tends to make the market closer, in view of the fact that the banks are making preparations to meet the wants of the packers, some of whom have already commenced operations. The offerings of sight bills are light, but there is an increased demand for discounts on time bills against shipments. In some instances these are credited up at the usual rate, but as a general rule there is no disposition on the part of the banks to accept such paper. The mercantile demand is moderate, and depositors in good standing are accommodated to the extent of their accounts at the usual rate. In the open market money commands 1422 per cent per month. New-York funds were in active demand, carce, and higher, with sales between banks at par. This firmness is only looked upon as being a temporary one, induced by the falling off in the shipments, and the increased demand of mercantile account. The counter rates were unchanged.

Mr. E. D. Foster, of the New-York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of

has been admitted to partnership in the firm of

Puleston, Raymond & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 68 Broadway. Lehigh Canal coal trade for the week ending

Week. 35,120 14 Corresponding week last year... 29,769 69

GOLD OR "LEGAL TENDER "."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your correspondent, E. M. D., in correcting W. E. of The Boston Advertiser, and with a view to show that

of The Boston Advertiser, and with a view to show that the interest on Government bonds is payable by law in gold, gives a quotation from the act (Feb. 25, 1862, Section I), which applies only to the Treasury notes which were, also, authorized by that act to be issued. He should have given the 3th section, which is explicit, declaring that "all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, and the coin, so paid, shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States." I totally differ from Gen. Butler that it is open to the Government to pay off the 5-20 bonds in currency, because the act does not state that they shall not be so redeemed. Why it is silent as to the principal, and explicit as to the interest, is, to me, quite intelligible. In 1862, no one would have been considered same who doubted that the value of the coin and paper dollar would be equal, when the time for redemption of the bonds arrived; hence, it was not thought necessary to be explicit and to anticipate evil. It was otherwise, however, as regards the interest coming presently due, and, therefore, that was declared payable in coin.

But it appears to me that the matter has not been left to inference. It will be remembered that, as gold advanced in value, the question whether it was certain that the bonds would be redeemed in gold was mooted, and before asking the people to further provide for the national necessities, the Government found it necessary to allay any doubt. Accordingly, by act of Congress of 3d March, 1803, the Secretary of the Treasary was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding sine precent per snumm, payable incoin." Again, by set of March 3, 1864, Sec. Lighther bonds to the value of the Boards of the pigalism of the 5-20 bonds for can any one doubt upon what understanding people lent their money upon the latter bonds!

Would Gen. Battler disgrace the country in the eyea of the world by repudiating the obligation to the interest on Government bonds is payable by law in

bonds.
At all events the sound sense and honest instincts of the people will never indorse a legal quibble. I may, with your permission, address you on another occasion as to the results which would follow the paying off of the National Bank notes by legal tenders, so plausibly urged by some of your cotemporaries. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. L. New-York, Oct. 12, 1867.

. BANKING AND FINANCIAL. OCTOBER, 1864, COMPOUNDS,
Are bought at \$119 65-100 by the National
Ourrency Bank, corner of Broadway and Wall.
This is a per cent more than is paid by Government.